

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

NO. 52.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large man-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
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State.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

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J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been be-
stowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cincin-
nati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground

in reference to the two extremes. The old parties

broke up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital

question at present is Union or disunion. The

Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs.

Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs

of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will

contend for the equality of the States in the

Union, and for the absolute non-interference by

Congress with the domestic affairs of the States

and Territories.

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will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

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CLAY & MONROE.

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cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort,
and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street,
Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe,
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 1, 1860—w&twt.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partner-
ship in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer
to all persons who have known him, either
at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of
Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the per-
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card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Fed-
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Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be
found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeo-
man Printing Office. [mar4 w&twt]

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sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. C. MCKEE, of the Baptist Church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of that House in several Senate bills, and the passage of a number of bills which originated in that House, and that they have received official information that the Governor had approved sundry bills which originated in that House.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—A bill to appoint commissioners to re-district Carter county into magistrates districts: passed.

Mr. DUGHAVEN—Finance—A H. R. bill to extend the time for returning delinquent lists of revenue for the year 1861: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of H. P. Bozorth, late sheriff of Grayson county, and his survivors: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill in relation to the trustees of the jury fund for the county of Daviess: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Ben. L. McAfee and James Wood, late sheriffs of Nelson county: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jno. C. Burks, guardian for the heirs of Jos. Ewing, deceased: passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received by Mr. FINNELL, announcing the passage of a resolution in relation to security for money borrowed.

H. R. BILL.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Livingston county was taken up and passed.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of that House in a Senate bill, entitled "an act to amend article 3d, chapter 48, of the Revised Statutes."

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10½ O'CLOCK.

A bill to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly was taken up, and read as follows:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if, at any time, there should be less than a quorum in either or both branches of the Legislature, the Speakers of the two Houses, if present, and if either or both Speakers are not present, two members of the Senate and three of the House, shall have power to adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

§ 2. The Speakers of the two Houses shall have power, by proclamation, to warn in the absent members by day, "to issue their warrants to the Sergeant-at-Arms of either of both Houses, and to such sheriffs, constables, or jailers as they shall see fit, to arrest and bring to the Capitol the absent members; in case the Speaker of the House is not present, three members may sign the warrants in his stead; and in case the Speaker of the Senate is not present, two members of the Senate may sign the warrants in his stead; and in case both Speakers are not present, the warrants shall be signed by three members of the House and two of the Senate.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the Sergeants-at-Arms, all sheriffs, constables, and jailers, to execute said warrants; and if they fail or refuse to do so, they shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; and the officer executing such warrants shall receive as his fee and mileage the same sum that sheriffs are entitled to for like services.

§ 4. The member so arrested shall pay all the cost of his arrest, to be retained out of his pension if it shall be so much; and if not, to be recovered as other debts due to the Commonwealth; and the amount so paid shall be brought to the Capitol shall pay such other sums above the cost of his arrest as the House of which he is a member shall impose as a fine.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out the word "or," in the 2d section, and insert "and on the failure of any absent member to attend upon the day designated."

Mr. WALTON moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table: negative by yeas 6, nays 20.

Mr. GROVER advocated his amendment briefly, and opposed the bill.

Mr. SPEED replied to Mr. GROVER, and favored the bill briefly.

Mr. READ replied to Mr. SPEED, and opposed the bill.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. READ, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. SPEED addressed the Senate in support of the bill, and replied to Mr. READ'S remarks in opposition to it. He argued at length the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL said these extraordinary times require extraordinary measures. He thought this bill an absolute necessity. We cannot trust the Governor, and the Legislature should be kept in session at as little expense as possible. He favored the passage of the bill. He had no objection to the amendment of Mr. GROVER. Mr. M.'S remarks were forcible and patriotic.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER was adopted.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment to the 4th section, by adding "Provided, however, That either House shall, for good cause shown, relieve their members so arrested from the penalties by this section imposed: adopted.

Mr. GROVER moved to amend the 1st section by inserting after the words "at any time" these words "when the General Assembly is in session."

Mr. GROVER addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment, and in opposition to the bill. He replied to Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. WHITAKER'S remarks in relation to their want of confidence in the Governor. He was warm and earnest in his defense of the Governor, and denunciatory of the Union members of the Senate.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL replied, and in a few pointed remarks handled the Governor and Mr. G. without gloves, and replied to his remarks against the Union members of the Senate. He argued the constitutionality of the bill. He repeated his former remarks as to his want of confidence in the Governor, and the general want of confidence on the part of the people of Kentucky in the Governor.

Mr. WHITAKER addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. GROVER, and urged the passage of the bill. He replied in appropriate terms to the assault of Mr. G. on himself and the other Union Senators.

Mr. PENNEBAKER addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He replied to the attack of Mr. GROVER on the Union members of the Senate. His remarks were pointed and severe; he vented the record of his votes upon the Senate journal. He commented upon the Governor's course in strong terms.

Mr. READ again spoke in opposition to the bill, although some of his objections had

been obviated by the amendment of Mr. FIELD.

Mr. GOODLOE advocated the bill briefly, in reply to the remarks of Mr. READ.

Mr. WALTON again opposed the bill briefly, unless the amendment of Mr. GROVER should be adopted. If the amendment is adopted, he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would vote against it.

After some further discussion, the amendment was adopted.

The bill was then read a third time as amended, and passed by the following vote,

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Fisk,) Messrs. Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buster, Dehaven, Field, Gilliss, Goodloe, Grier, M. P. Marshall, Pennebaker, Prall, Robinson, Spalding, Speed, Walton, Whitaker, Worthington—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Dawson, Glenn, Grover, Read—4.

A H. R. JOINT RESOLUTION.

A resolution in relation to security for money borrowed, was taken up and concurred in.

[For resolution, see House proceedings.]

And then the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock, according to adjournment.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. WHITAKER, requesting Governor Magoffin to resign, was taken up.

[For the resolution see proceedings of yesterday.]

Mr. WALTON moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WHITAKER moved to amend the motion by postponing the resolution until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WALTON withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. BRUNER moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. GLENN moved to lay the motion to refer and the resolution both on the table: negative by yeas 8, nays 15.

Mr. GROVER moved that the committee be instructed to report at 10½ o'clock to-morrow: negative.

The vote was then taken on referring: carried by yeas 15, nays 10.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the common school laws, defining the number of school days in a school month: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend the laws in relation to runaway slaves: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act in reference to taking depositions out of this State: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of James R. Garrison, late sheriff of Lewis county, and his deputies: passed.

An act in relation to the purchase of histories and maps of the State: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to suspend the fall and winter terms of the circuit courts of Wayne, Cumberland, Adair, Clinton, Russell and Casey counties: passed.

An act for the benefit of Samuel H. Murrell, of Adair county: passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DUGHAVEN—Finance—A H. R. bill to amend the act for the benefit of R. P. Sanders and others: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Mr. UNDERWOOD, (5,) and appropriately referred.

RECKINRIDGE AND POWELL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion made on yesterday, by Mr. W. C. ANDERSON, to suspend the rule, in order to take up the resolutions from the Senate, requesting John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress from Kentucky: rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 40.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A Senate bill to amend art. 3, chap. 48, Revised Statutes, [in relation to the managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum]: passed.

Same—A bill in relation to treasury claims: reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass: rejected.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was appointed to withdraw from the Governor a bill entitled, an act requiring persons to give information to officers of the army: rejected.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. WOLFE—Federal Relations—Reported the following resolution as a substitute for the Senate resolution, and the substitute offered for the same, together with sundry amendments offered in the House this morning, viz:

Whereas, John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell do not represent the will of the people of the State of Kentucky; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they be instructed to resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

Bariah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

Office of Clerk of the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate would inform the members of the Legislature and all other persons having official business with him, that his office is in the 2d story of the Commonwealth Office building, where he may be found, except when the Senate is in session, or he is otherwise necessarily absent.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing,) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

Gentlemen who wish papers can leave their orders at the office, or with John M. Todd, in the House of Representatives, or Geo. W. Lewis, in the Senate chamber.

Speech of John W. Finnell.

We surrender our editorial space to the most admirable and eloquent speech of John W. Finnell, Esq. We do not say this by way of apology, for we are well aware that our readers would always gladly excuse the absence of editorial for such a cause.

The Maysville Eagle is informed by persons who are considered responsible men that H. R. Stanton, the Prosecuting Attorney, who has solemnly sworn to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Kentucky, has on numerous occasions publicly boasted that John C. Breckinridge is now in Morgan county at the head of several thousand men, and that it is his intention to march upon Maysville at an early day. The informant also says that Stanton declares that Kentucky will be in the Southern Confederacy soon—that the trap is already fixed to take her there.

ARRIVAL OF FIVE REBEL PRISONERS.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the steamboat Prima Donna, which arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday evening, brought down, among other "freight," five Virginia bush-whackers, captured in the Kanawha Valley, who have been amusing themselves the past summer by shooting our pickets. They are a miserable looking set of devils, fair samples of the material of Wise's army, and have the mark of Cain already on their brows.

JAIL BREAKING AT LAWRENCEBURG.—As the jail keeper at Lawrenceburg, Ind., on the 26th ult., opened the door of the jail, eight of the prisoners sprang at him, one of them knocking him down by a blow upon the forehead. They then sprang out of the window. The deputy jail-keeper, attracted by the tumult, came upon the scene of action, and, by immediately following them, succeeded in overhauling and securing two of them. Six escaped, one of whom had been confined for murder.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty seven miles long, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

The following, which we find in the Paris correspondence of the London Times, would seem to contradict the floating story that the Emperor and Empress of the French have recently been greatly displeased at each other:

"The Emperor and Empress of the French," says the Courier de Bayonne, "are fully enjoying a country life. On Monday evening their Majesties left the Villa Eugenie, and went without any escort or suite to the public promenade. They stopped for a short time before the bazaar to examine the different curiosities laid out to attract the attention of visitors, and afterwards took a long walk along the seashore, returning to the villa by the narrow walk which leads to it from the beach."

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—Judge F. A. Boyd, of the Campbell county (Ky.) court, was arrested near Cincinnati on Saturday, charged with aiding the rebellion. He was taken to the Newport Barracks, but subsequently released upon the ground that there was not sufficient testimony against him to warrant his detention.

EMIGRATION TO WASHOE.—Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number going to California across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. They come from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the greatest number by the central route.

A son of Garibaldi has just visited Paris, where he had a rendezvous with Alexander Dumas. Most persons supposed that Dumas would bring home a fortune from Italy, but on the contrary he was obliged to come to Paris to get money to pay off his Italian debts. With an income greater than that of any other European writer, he is yet always in debt. His liberality amounts to folly.

Buy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs. Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

Remarks of JOHN W. FINNELL, of Kenton.

On the Confederate occupation of Kentucky, and their forcible withdrawal, delivered in the House of Representatives, September 18th, 1861.

Mr. Finnell, from the committee on Federal Relations, made the following report:

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communication of the Governor of the Commonwealth, together with those of Gen. Polk and Zollicoffer, of the Confederate Army, informing the Governor that they had seized and were occupying, with large military forces, portions of the soil of Kentucky, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to make the following report:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must

argued that, therefore, the Union is dismembered. Sir, you are met in the dark dead hour of night by an assassin, who, with his hand upon your throat, lifts a dagger to strike at your heart; you do not resist; it strikes you; your dead body attests the shameless murder;—yet the murderer justifies the act, because upon the body of the slain deadly weapons are found, and the law denounces the carrying of concealed weapons! According to a similar logic, it is urged by some that the Union is dissolved, because this or that act is not constitutional, according to their construction. The constitution of the United States was framed for purposes of peace, and to enforce obedience to salutary laws; and when an effort was made to overturn it by violence, and to substitute new codes for the statutes of the United States, the act was the initiation of rebellion, and that rebellion was properly met by the government, and ought to have been put down, and should yet be put down at every sacrifice of men and treasure! For the attempt to do this, we are told that Kentucky is absolved from her allegiance to that government, and has a right to take her separate place where she chooses.

Kentucky, as a State, is a constituent part of the federal government, and she has always been true and loyal to that government; she has mourned its sorrows and shared its joys in common sympathy. But when civil strife, fomented by groundless causes, as I have shown, broke out, she occupied such a peculiar relation to the north and south, connected with both by business interests and ties of consanguinity, that it was deemed improper, nay, almost impossible, for her to take part with either section.

The policy of that position I am not going to discuss, but I will ask what course did mainly honor dictate to Kentucky to pursue when her government was menaced, and an enemy thundered at the very gates of its capital? In my opinion her course was as plain as it had been written with a pen of light; she should have donned her armor, arrayed herself in her panoply of loyalty, and stood shoulder to shoulder with those who were battling against the enemies of the country. She would have done so under any other circumstances and had it not been a civil strife. She felt equal love for the two sections to which she had so long been united in bonds of amity, and the statesmen, who have borne his name—a name which stands out bright and resplendent on every page of Kentucky's history, where valor, worth and manliness are recorded; I appeal to the spirits of the illustrious soldiers who have graven the record of their valor and heroism, rest passive under the language of contumely and reproach? I appeal to my old friend from Scott, (Mr. Johnson,) and he is my old and attached and tried friend, and ask, shall Kentucky submit calmly to all this; I appeal to all the line of dead warriors and statesmen, who have borne his name—a name which stands out bright and resplendent on every page of Kentucky's history, where valor, worth and manliness are recorded; I appeal to the spirits of the illustrious soldiers who have graven the record of their valor and heroism, rest passive under the language of contumely and reproach?

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary thereto, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

In the course of the debate upon this report, and the resolutions attached, Mr. Finnell obtained the floor, and spoke, in substance, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER.—Early in the debate which has originated upon these resolutions, when my venerable and distinguished friend from Warren, (Mr. Underwood) was overwhelmed with emotion, while he plead so eloquently for peace, and when I heard the pacific tenor of the remarks of the gentleman from Scott, (Mr. Johnson) and the representative from Fleming, (Mr. Andrews,) so cordially re-echoing their sentiments, I had hoped most sincerely, that the discussion would continue to be characterized by that spirit of conciliation, which should mark an occasion, and a necessity so much to be regretted. But, sir, I cannot express my regret—almost my despair—that the gentleman from Floyd, (Mr. Elliott,) should have seen proper to convert this Hall into a gladiatorial hustings, at a time when we should all endeavor religiously to avoid all party strife, and all intemperate or discourteous language. Sir, I have been a party man, and in honest zeal have acted in former times with my political associates to the best of my abilities, and the full extent of my energies, but, sir, I have been sadly impressed with the necessity of forgetting all the shifting and illusory dividing lines of party, of banishing all remembrance that I ever had a party, and of yielding a hearty co-operation with all those who are willing to unite, in this hour of dire peril, to vindicate the honor of Kentucky, and preserve the peace of the land.

When, sir, we look at what was the proud and honorable position of our country, some six or eight months since, when prosperity, happiness, and peace were brooding over its borders, and contrast them with the position in which I find it to-day, my heart grows sad indeed. From the joyous past, I turn to the present to find that country a ruin, a desolation, almost a waste, and engaged in civil war, from which civilization turns away with horror. How was this ruin and desolation begun, and who commenced it? We have been told by the gentleman who preceded me (Mr. Elliott,) that Lincoln has been the cause of all. I beg gentlemen on the other side to meet this question in a spirit of manhood and like men, and not attempt to deceive the country by inflaming its passions or exciting its prejudices. Let no one assert that this is Lincoln's war, or enter upon its denunciation as a party war, for it is a terrible and serious contest, for the very preservation of our government, and not for Lincoln or his administration. If any one would really know why all this fearful change has come over the country, and examine into its causes, he must look back to the time when mad and reckless schemers for place and power were stealthily engaged in devising plans for their self-aggrandizement, and preparing the way to tear down this glorious government of ours, prayer founded, and blood bought by illustrious sires, and substitute for it the scenes of anarchy and misery through which we are now passing.

"Oh for some chosen curse, some hidden lightning, Red with untamed wrath, to blast the men Who'd owe their greatness to their country's ruin."

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was assured, the revolutionists of the South commenced by seizing forts, arsenals, custom houses, mints, &c., and wresting them by violence from the United States. They were our common property; you and I, sir, were in part their owners. In South Carolina an ordinance of secession was passed before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, and when, under his administration, an effort was made to provision Fort Sumter—not to reinforce it—to carry food to our starving gallant soldiers, who had enlisted in the service of the country before its unity was destroyed, the vessel engaged on this errand of mercy, the steamer Star of the West, was fired into; the act of provisioning the soldiers of our government was construed into a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of South Carolina, and by the orders of the authorities of the then seven confederate States, it was followed by the bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter, and in the flush of victory it was announced that the confederate army would soon plant its flag upon the dome of the national capitol at Washington. Up to this period the federal government had not acted even in self-defense, but now President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 volunteers to suppress invasion, and protect the menaced capital. This act so purely one of self-defense, and of the last necessity, has been denounced as a violation of the constitution, and it is

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Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deformed state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within Their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., Pa.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—Will you please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills? Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLEVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., O.,
January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

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YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATC! A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to pass off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl wtwly.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
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DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Onguent or the Whiskers and Hair.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to sell the American public, the above just celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and warranted to bring out a thick set of

WHISKERS OR A MUSTACHE

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or tawny hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent," warranted to have the desired effect will be sent

—by mail directly, by (mail, direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.80. Apply to, or address,

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c.,
febb2-6m*.

24 William St. New York.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL FOR the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Member \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M., Aug. 21, 1860. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.

Through tickets and rates of freight ap-

lyed at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1860. E. O. NORTON, Agent,

JOHN W. VOORHIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,

Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,

FRANKFORT, KY.,

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of

the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.

He also has on hand a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle- man's entire wardrobe.

ALL work warranted to be well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.

NO FIT NO SALE. E. O. NORTON, Agent,

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860. E. O. NORTON, Agent,

SAFETY Female INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE next Scholastic year will open on Monday, the 16th of September, 1861, and close during the last week in June, 1862.

TERMS, per Session of FIVE MONTHS:

Board and Tuition in English branches, \$100

Tuition for Day Scholars in Primary Depart-

ment, 15

Tuition for Day Scholars in Collegiate De-

partment, 20

These charges must be paid, strictly, in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES:

Music, with use of instrument, \$30

Drawing \$12, Painting in water colors \$15, in oil, 20

Modern Languages \$12 each, Latin, 5

No pupil will be taken for less time than one session, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of long continued sickness.

Further information in regard to the School may be obtained from D. A. SAYRE, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or from S. R. CRITTENDEN, Principal of the Institute.

August 12, 1861-w4w and ch. *Lect. Obs. & Rep.*

NEW REMEDIES FOR
SPERMATORRHEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Benevolent Institution established by specialement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St., July 26, 1861-wly. Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he has established a comfortable and commodious room, and ready to afford to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12, 1855-by.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ON and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.

SAM. GILL, Sup't.

Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15

July 8-181f.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, at his branches, at the old office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860-t-wtf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing between the un-

dersigned, under the style of BAYER & KALTENBRUN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. BAYER having sold his interest in said firm to V. KALTENBRUN who will continue the business of Boot and Shoemaking at the old stand. J. H. BAYER will settle the business of the late firm. J. H. BAYER. V. KALTENBRUN.